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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
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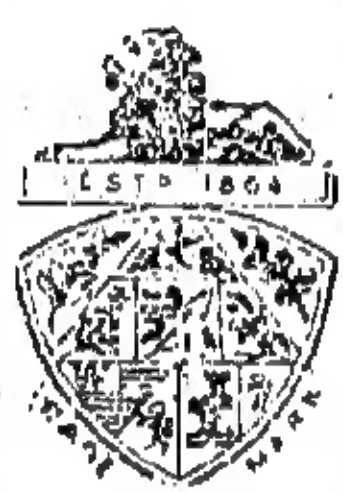
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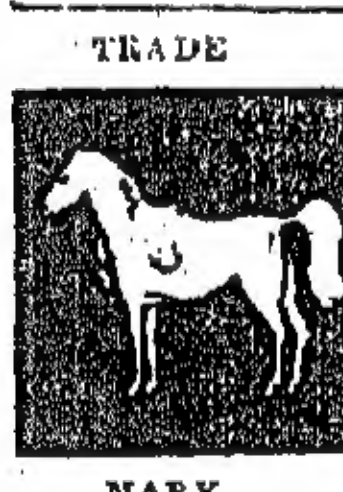
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It is highly recommended by many medical
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Hongkong, 5th July, 1906.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9TH, 1906.

A correspondent of the Times at Peking, evidently well informed as to the state of affairs in China, recently made some valuable remarks as to the effect of the movement which has set in in China in the direction of the study of foreign literature. He points out that the movement at its present stage is not without some elements of danger, on the well known principle that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." This of course is undeniable, but it is still a question whether in some cases a little knowledge is after all less dangerous than complete ignorance. The beginnings of new studies are always apt to take a fantastic shape. Knowledge of a specialist character is usually overestimated in value and is apt to engender the kind of conceit which has been a fertile subject of satire—"la belle chose de savoir quelque chose." But it is well not to be impatient of such little manifestations of weakness, and to recognise that they may have a useful as well as a comical side. They no doubt take a crude and at times a ridiculous form at first, but after a little they may prove to be the initial stages of what may turn out to be an advance in knowledge such as may lead to solid and valuable results. The writer above referred to is not wrong in considering that it is no small thing to find the Chinese getting out of the old grooves in any way. It is a great step in advance if the old state of Chinese opinion that they should recognise that there is anything in foreign book-knowledge worth serious consideration; but at least this point has been reached, and it may be hoped that it will

be the beginning of better things. We are so much inclined to accept our own standards as the only ones worth considering that we find it difficult to understand that the Chinaman does exactly the same thing with regard to his standards. Hitherto he has looked upon foreigners (as it must be admitted in fairness they have very largely looked upon him) as people having nothing worthy the name of literature, and has concluded that nothing could be learnt from them except practical science and this chiefly in the direction of more formidable warlike appliances than the Chinese had yet become acquainted with. The idea that a foreigner might have written something which could compare in wisdom with the Chinese classics has until recently been looked upon as altogether outside consideration. This view, however, cannot fail to have been shaken to some extent by what the Chinese are well aware has taken place in Japan. They find a nation who took a large part of its literature and civilization from China, herself studying with respect the civilization and literature of foreign nations; and, as a result, they also see before them a vast improvement not only in external relations, but also in the internal administration of that country.

This fact cannot fail to strike them quite as much as the material success of Japan in the late war; and, notwithstanding all their prejudices, they cannot but recognise that the position of Japan has been largely due to her study of foreign institutions and her acquaintance with foreign languages and literature. The writer notes that the demand for Western literature has increased enormously since the abolition of the old methods of examination. "Literature, modern, healthy and instructive," is, he says, "being brought into China by the ton. There is immense activity in the publishing houses in Shanghai and Japan, and altogether great changes are in operation." This movement he admits is at times misdirected and some evils are attendant upon it, but he considers that "its general tendency—a striving towards greater national efficiency, however impossible of attainment that may seem in China—is one that all nations interested in modern progress should regard with some measure of sympathy and encouragement." With this view, most people will agree. If the Chinese generally recognise that it is possible for them to obtain some knowledge of statesmanship and administration from the hitherto despised foreigner, a great step will have been made in the direction of ultimate improvement. This has hitherto been almost hopeless from the Chinese inveterate habit of looking backward rather than forward, and considering that all the defects in the country are the result of their departing from the "infallible principles of Government of ancient times. If they will only face the actual facts and recognise that the ancients are the ancients, but that they are the people of the present day, there is a hope that they may set to work in earnest to obtain a system of government suitable to existing circumstances and the near future, instead of trying to hark back to the conditions existing in the time of the Ming and the still more distant past. Such a change in the Chinese mind is a very great one; but there seems to be room for hope that the stirring events of recent times have in some small degree brought it about. The fact that the Chinese have manifested a general desire to acquire a knowledge of English, as is stated by the writer to the Times, would seem to indicate that they have at last realised that there are facts and possibly even principles of government which they can learn with advantage from foreign nations. This once realised, the great obstacle to improvement, namely, their self-sufficiency and conservatism, will be at least modified, and may in time be removed, and the way may be thus opened for the introduction of necessary reforms. This process must of necessity be of a very gradual character, and it is not likely that any such sudden change will occur in China as has taken place in Japan. However, the Chinese honestly endeavour to improve the administration of their country by what they can learn from foreign nations, there is every reason to hope that their practical commonsense will enable them to make improvements in each direction where improvement is necessary in such manner and at such times as may be suitable for the changes that have to be made.

There were five plague cases recorded on Saturday, making 84.

According to a Peking despatch, dated June 23rd, influential French financiers intend visiting China shortly for the purpose of establishing banks at Peking and Tientsin.

The great demand for cement in San Francisco for rebuilding purposes has caused the prices to advance in Japan. The Asano and Aichi cement factories have made contracts to run ten years.

A German scientist declares that it will not be possible to raise oysters in the Bay of Naples for two more years. The beds there, which were very famous, were completely destroyed by the recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The meteorological observations taken at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of June show that the total maximum temperature was 87.2 deg., the minimum 78.9 deg., and the total rainfall 5.895 inches.

An American journal, desirous of insinuating delicately that Mr. Spenser Cannon at 73 will be too old for a presidential candidate, remarks that "the American people are not in the habit of giving a man nuts after he has lost his teeth."

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council for the better enjoyment of persons attending performances at the theatre in the City Hall, and for the better preservation of property in such theatre, are published in the Government Gazette.

The new Harbour Office, which is now completed and ready for occupation, will be opened on Monday, 16th instant. The new office is in Connaught Road Central (New Prays) nearly opposite the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf.

The Suez Canal Company state that the total charges to be received by them for the passage of the *Admiral Dewey* through the Suez Canal do not amount to £20,000, as has been stated, but approximately to £6,200, of which only £4,900 is for the transit of the dock itself, the balance of £1,300 being payable on the convoys.

The Manila *Columbian* of July 3rd reports: Lieutenant Tolmachev H. Bereton, 2nd Infantry, committed suicide at 10.30 Sunday morning, with a .45 calibre revolver, in his room at the Army and Navy Club, in this city. Lieutenant Bereton came to Manila from Camp Stotsenburg last Wednesday evening and was assigned to twenty days' temporary duty at department headquarters in order that he might be near his wife, who is sick at division hospital, and who gave birth to a still-born child last Tuesday evening.

The *Singapore Free Press* says: Perhaps the reason for the delay in the issue of the award of the Tanjong Pagar Arbitration is due to the fact that the umpire, Lord St. Aldwyn, has been engaged as chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged disorders in the Church of England. They finished taking evidence last autumn and have since been sitting almost continuously. The volume of 1,500 pages is by this time issued. The Church Association goes so far as to say "it will be a unique exposure of the vast Romanising conspiracy in the Church of England." Lord St. Aldwyn is, of course, our old friend Sir Michael Hicks-Bach.

It is reported (according to the *Kobe Herald*) that over thirty vessels, forty divers and five hundred coolies are engaged in the operations for the refloating of the *Mikasa* at Saebon. The hull is stated to be submerged to the depth of 20 to 30 feet and is damaged at five or six sections, principally on the port side, the largest damaged section being 50 feet in length. The hull is full of mud and entered from hole, made by the explosion, and the divers find it very hard to fill up these holes. The work is consequently delayed. If there be no stormy weather, pumping out may be commenced two months hence.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,335,721	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,847,823	8,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	84,964	40,000
Total.	\$14,268,508	\$10,340,000

When Mr. Gladstone made so much pother about the Bulgarian atrocities, which proved to have been grossly exaggerated, he managed to set the United Kingdom aflame over the unresolvable Turk and his, mostly imaginary, doings, says the *Singapore Free Press*. That was a sea-bite to the almost incessant sequence of bloody scenes enacted in Russia ever since Japan brought that aggressive power to its marrow-bones. Now it has been the Reformers or Revolutionaries; now the Jews. The earth red with blood all day, the sky red with fire all night, is hardly an exaggeration. No wonder that the soul of humanity revolts at the endless tale of massacre that puts Russia to-day below the lowest of Central African savage tribes. If the Turk had done a hundredth part of it, how the Radical orators would have gone raving up and down the country. But Russia is Christian, and apparently can do no wrong. In the case of Turkey, the victims were "Christians" of sorts; in the case of Russia they are merely Jews. It seems a lopsided kind of philanthropy.

THE JAPANESE "CIRCUS."

An entertainment, described as a Japanese circus, took place in the City Hall on Saturday night. The description was somewhat of a misnomer, as the entertainment consisted chiefly of balancing feats and tricks. These, however, were very clever, but something more was required by way of variety.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

MR. BRYAN ON THE EDUCATION OF ORIENTALS.

LONDON, July 5th.

Mr. Bryan, who will probably be the Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, in a speech on Independence Day at a banquet in London, dwelt on the necessity of the whites educating the dark-skinned races of the Orient to a nobler conception of life; he welcomed the beneficent influence of Japan, and was confident that reform in China would make her a powerful collaborator in the international vineyard.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, July 5th.

Mr. Brodrick, in a letter to the *Times*, declares that the proposed wholesale reductions in the army, especially in the artillery, will amount to a national calamity and make the richest nation in the world a general laughing stock.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Tsar has cashiered three officers of the mutinous Guard regiment, including Prince Vassilitchikov.

RESULT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

LONDON, July 5th.

- 1.—Dinnerford.
- 2.—Llangibby.
- 3.—St. Amant.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Henley Regatta was favoured by splendid weather; there were 69 entries, a record number, and the attendance was enormous. The Belgian crew won the Grand National, beating Trinity Hall by three lengths. Leander did not compete.

CRISIS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, July 6th.

Sir Edward Grey has begged the House of Commons not to pass a hasty judgment on the Egyptian executions, and not to embark on a discussion. It is a serious subject at the present moment, but it is more serious in view of the fact that fanaticism has been on the increase all this year in Egypt, and that the fanaticism is not confined to Egypt, but is spreading to North Africa. The recent attack on British officers could never have occurred a short time ago. Since the attack other significant attacks have been made on Europeans. We may be on the eve of having to take further measures to protect Europeans in Egypt, and if the House of Commons at this juncture weakens or destroys the authority of the Egyptian Government, we may be face to face with a most serious situation, because if fanaticism in Egypt overcomes the authority of the Egyptian Government, extreme measures will be necessary, and we may be forced at any moment to take unconstitutional measures, which we are bound to take in an emergency.

Lord Cromer was present during the discussion in the House.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey's speech created a most profound sensation, and was listened to in silence, broken occasionally by approving cheers. Mr. Keir Hardie said that in view of Sir Edward's appeal he would not discuss the matter, but Mr. Dillon, later, reverted to Egypt, vilifying the government of Lord Cromer. Sir Edward Grey said he was sorry for the attitude that Mr. Dillon had taken, but he could not reply to his remarks without doing serious mischief.

A private of the Dublin Fusiliers, returning to camp, was attacked by the natives in a suburb of Alexandria and seriously injured.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 6th.

The troops in Bloemfontein and Harrismith, also a portion of the Pretoria garrison, have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Natal.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, July 6th.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that the 30th November has been fixed for the stoppage of the recruitment of Chinese.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 6th.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the Foreign debate, said that the Japanese alliance was enjoying exceedingly good health. Japan was devoting her remarkable energy and public spirit to guiding Korea, and to the

development of her own resources. The alliance gives a sense of security to each, without being a serious anxiety to anyone else, and we trust that it may long remain so. In regard to the Congo, Sir Edward said that Great Britain was prepared to join the other Powers in pressing a change of system in the Government. In conclusion, Sir Edward justified the proposed visit of the British fleet to Kronstadt.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1905.

In the current *Gazette* appears the annual report of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works. It shows that the actual expenditure for the year was \$2,378,540.45, or \$450,253.38 less than the amount voted, or \$450,253.38 was made on persons' emoluments and other charges, and this was largely due to the rise in exchange, the estimates having been prepared on the basis of a 1s. 8d. dollar, as against an average actual rate of 1s. 11d. On the annually recurrent works the saving on the original vote was \$17,551.94 plus the supplementary vote of \$401,750. The principal excesses in the annually recurrent works were, maintenance of telegraphs, \$7,589.31, and maintenance of Praya wall and piers, \$5,329.33. The former was due to the introduction of metallic circuiting on all the Government telephone lines, rendered necessary by the establishment of the electric tramway service on the trolley system; and the latter to the extension and repair of the public pier opposite Observation Place, Praya East, which it was considered advisable to carry out before the Praya reclamation plant was disposed of. The excesses on these and a few other votes were nearly balanced by savings on others. The total amount voted for extraordinary works was \$2,162,197.83, and of this the amount expended was \$1,775,138.83, being short of the amount voted by \$387,059. The works on which the expenditure fell much below the estimate were—Law Courts, \$89,429.50; Post Office, \$85,509.75; and Kowloon Water Works, \$78,200.56. The principal items on which expenditure occurred in excess of the provision made in the estimates, or for which no provision had been made, were—Typhoon Tak water works scheme, \$39,075.32; Kowloon-Canton railway—surveys and preliminary expenses, \$54,463.31; Forming and kerbing streets, \$24,746.45; resappings for widening Salisbury Road, Kowloon, \$17,386.75; and rainstorm drains, \$12,768.43; gunpowder depot, \$20,143.44; miscellaneous drainage works, \$14,673.15. The savings and excesses nearly balanced each other, the expenditure only falling short of the amount provided in the estimates by \$49,031.17, or less than 2½ per cent.

The gross expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by \$307,102.08, practically the whole of the increase being due to extraordinary works.

LAWN BOWLS.

Members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club who reside on the Hongkong side are naturally a minority, and when a match is arranged "Kowloon v. Hongkong," they invariably have to enlist the services of players lacking the residential qualifications. It is somewhat unkindly hinted that on the occasion of Saturday's match, other qualifications were lacking for the players representing Hongkong were defeated by an overwhelming number of points. Nevertheless, a very enjoyable afternoon was passed, which was the main thing.

The number 1 green is at present looking mottled. It has just undergone a patching process that was certainly needed. It seems a pity that the turf introduced should be so coarse when the members might have taken well-knit and acclimatised sods from the spare corners of their own premises. There is still some talk of a bowling green being established on the Hongkong side. West Point way, but apparently nothing definite has yet been done.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN CHINA.

WORTH \$1,000 PER MONTH.

In the American consular court at Shanghai, a suit is on trial brought by Frank J. Mailand, British subject, who claims to be sole owner of the *Shanghai Times*, against George Collingwood, American, formerly editor and manager of that paper. In the latter's answer the following appears among other statements:—

"4.—And defendant further answering said complaint of plaintiff and for a counterclaim and set off alleges: That on or about the month of July, 1905, said Frank J. Mailand requested defendant to call upon and see the representative of the Russian Empire located at Shanghai, for the purpose of obtaining from him a monthly subsidy for said publications, the *Shanghai Times*, and *Sport and Gossip*, in return for which the said papers would devote their said columns to the support in general of Russia's policy in China and in particular to combat and antagonize the proceedings of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"That in consideration of defendant's services in obtaining such subsidy and of using the editorial department of the paper aforesaid in pursuance of it was agreed that defendant should retain one-half of said monthly subsidy so obtained, said arrangement was made beginning with the first day of August, 1905, and the sum of one thousand Mexican dollars per month was paid to said plaintiff in accordance therewith. That plaintiff has received such subsidy each and every month since such time until December, 1905, but has never kept the agreement with defendant to pay him one-half interest in such monthly subsidy, but on the contrary has failed and neglected so to do.

"That in the month of December, 1905, defendant obtained said monthly subsidy for that month and retained the same until he could obtain a settlement from the plaintiff on account of said former payments, and defendant has been unable to obtain from plaintiff any further settlement."—*Cablenews*.

POLICE COURT.

Saturday, July 7th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY.

A coolie was charged with the larceny of clothing and a clock to the value of \$14.50 from a shopkeeper at Quarry Bay. He was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE LEIGHTON HILL OUTRAGE.

His Worship discharged the second native arrested in connection with the assault upon Mrs. Aoki at Leighton Hill Road, as she failed to identify the man.

The police, however, continue to prosecute inquiries, and have offered a reward of \$500 to any person furnishing information which will lead to the arrest of the offenders.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AS BIG A NUISANCE.

The scavenging contractor of the Sanitary Board was charged with failing to exhibit a light on one of his boats, as required by the harbour regulations.

His Worship—This man is almost as big a nuisance as the Sanitary Board's last contractor. The last man used to say he was losing money. Does this man say the same?

Inspector Langley—I don't know, your Worship, but he loses a lot of rubbish.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

A RLY GROC SHOP.

Inspector Gouley, accompanied by a body of police, raided houses Nos. 15 and 16, Praya East (a Japanese club) on Friday night, and arrested three Japanese and a Chinese "boy" on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

Placed before his Worship, the first defendant pleaded guilty and the maximum penalty, a fine of \$300, was imposed. The other charges were withdrawn, and the liquor seized was ordered to be confiscated.

ASSAULT CASE.

Constable Taylor was summoned for assaulting Carl Bruckner at Ship Street on May 20th. This case arises out of the one heard last month in which the constable charged a shipmate of the complainant's with assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, and the defendant in that case was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mr. C. F. Dixon of Mr. John Hastings' office appeared for complainant, Carl Bruckner, sworn, said that on May 20th he went to a house in Ship Street with the second officer of his steamer and an engineer. They left the house shortly before 10 o'clock, the other two men going first. When witness was about ten paces from the house he saw the defendant come along the street and speak to one of his comrades. Defendant abused him, and witness on coming up with them asked what was the matter. Defendant did not reply but continued the abuse and told his friend to go down the street. After they had been talking some time defendant struck at his friend, but witness could not say whether he hit him or not. Then, without any provocation, defendant struck witness in the mouth with his fist and broke his tooth and cut his lips. Complainant subsequently went to the Wanchai Police Station and had just finished reporting the assault when defendant entered with his shipmate in charge.

By Defendant—Witness had had several glasses of beer that night. He was not ordered away from the house and did not cause a disturbance. He could not say whether his friends made trouble or not.

Further evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

A YEAR'S LAND SALES.

In his annual report the Director of Public Works deals with land sales by auction, without auction, extensions granted, grants on nominal terms, grants on short leases, permits to occupy land for short periods and extension of short period leases to 75 years leases. During the year 1905 387 lots, having area in square feet of 18,334,845, and a total annual Crown rent of \$25,386.05, were sold, the premium on same being \$202,782.31. The actual amount of premium paid into the Treasury during the year was \$304,563.96, or considerably less than the estimate, which amounted to \$500,000.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Sympathy with Mr. H. A. Burke, accountant in the office of the P. M. S. S. Co., will not be confined to the American community when the painful nature of his bereavement is made known. The young and comely mother of his five children, who went to Hospital on Saturday evening with a sudden attack of malarial fever, died an hour or so after admission, and was interred yesterday (Sunday) evening. We understand that there were symptoms of chronic dropsy in Mrs. Burke's system, but that the illness which ended so sadly was of the nature already stated, and developed quite suddenly and unexpectedly. All the children are quite young, one only a few months old. The late Mrs. Burke was about 27 years of age.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

A CORRECTION.

The paragraph headed "The Sampson Nuisance," appearing in my notes yesterday, needs correction. I regret to say that my informant made a mistake in telling me that the *San Hankow* had run down a sampan on the 4th inst. I now learn that the steamer concerned was the *s.s. Honan*.

July 6th.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

The news that the open-air concert promoted by the Volunteers, are to be resumed in a fortnight will doubtless be welcomed by a considerable section of the community. These at fresco entertainments were decidedly popular last summer, and certainly no more agreeable way of spending the Saturday evening could be devised. The Commandant and officers of the Corps have lent their assistance to the undertaking, and as Mr. Gao, (Grimble) is arranging the first programme there can be little doubt as to its success. The first concert will be given on the 21st inst.

It is a little amusing when an audience fails to recognise that an entertainment is at an end. Such a circumstance occurred in the City Hall on Saturday night. The last performance in the Japanese "circus" finished at 11 o'clock, and as the hour was comparatively early and as no curtain was dropped or no attempt made to play the national anthem, the people present naturally thought there was something more to come. So they retained their seats, and afterwards some of the more impatient, manifested a desire to culminate matters. Still the stage assistants proceeded calmly with their duties. By and by somebody whispered that the "show was over," and a few went out, while the others sat and looked at each other and wondered at the delay. In the course of ten minutes or so it dawned on them that there was nothing more to be seen, and somewhat shamefacedly they rose and walked out. It was a singular situation and was apparently due to the fact that none of the company had sufficient English to make the necessary announcement. The evident willingness of the audience to sit on seems like a genuine testimonial to the merit of the performance.

I am glad to see that some people are refusing to be bullied by either chair or ricksha coolies into paying more than the legal fare. But the majority of Europeans are unfortunately indifferent as to the subject. "Oh, yes, I know the fare is only five cents, but I gave him ten cents. I don't want any hooly over five cents." These are the remarks that one hears whenever the subject is introduced, so that the individual who risks a notice by paying only the legal fare has not even the sympathy of those members of the community whose support he should have in fighting against the exactions levied by the coolies. As we see from the various prosecutions that have taken place at the magistracy, the police are willing to assist in the matter, but as I remarked last week, unless the public co-operate with the authorities little good will be done. The point to be remembered by those who give the subject small consideration is that those who are able to pay more than the legal fare have no right to do so when such action creates a precedent and establishes a custom which operates harshly on their less wealthy neighbours.

It must have come with some surprise to many residents to learn that a thousand coolies are to be imported from the north of China for railway work in the new Territory. One would have thought that that form of labour could have been obtained in plenty nearer hand, but yet it has to be admitted that men accustomed to the work should give more satisfactory results than those who are not experienced. Moreover the men from the north are bigger and stronger than those in the south, and are better adapted for the work. Doubtless the police in the new Territory will have an anxious time at first owing to the presence of such a large body of men, who are always prone to faction fights but after a few lessons they ought to learn the ways of peace which must be followed in a British settlement.

A friend of mine has recently been dining on the evils of dice-throwing as it obtains in the Colony. He refers, of course, to the practice which prevails in so many places for deciding who should pay for the refreshments to be consumed. He points out that the griffin suffers most from this custom, as it may frequently happen that having entered the club with a companion and begun an innocent toss to decide who should pay for two drinks, others may join in the throwing with the result that the "young 'un" finds himself victimised to the extent of eight or ten drinks. It would certainly be better in the interests of those who do not wish to gamble and are not courageous enough to say "no" lest they appear mean in the eyes of others. If this form of gambling could be eliminated from our recreation clubs, but yet, knowing what human nature is, it is too much to hope that gambling, even in this comparatively mild manner, will be stopped. I merely mention these complaints in the hope that those who have decided opinions either way may have an opportunity of expressing them.

The agitation raised by these in the government employ who suffer by the high dollar gained an accession of strength from an unexpected source during last week. The Indian police, dissatisfied with their decreasing scale of remuneration, were inclined to express their feelings by refusing to go on duty. This, of course, was very foolish, and they had to be taught a lesson by one man being sent to goal. While there can be little sympathy with those who asked to be paid on the sterling basis when the dollar was low, yet it is very hard that the great body of those in the civil service should be bound by the action of their predecessors. When a hardship exists, it ought to be inquired into and if possible removed. In the business houses it is different. If a man stipulated before he came out here that he should be paid according to the home currency, then if he suffers thereby he has only himself to blame.

BANYAN

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME HONGKONG NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—"Heigh! 'Sha! Heigh! 'SHA!" No one has ever perambulated the Hongkong level, even for a few yards only, without being annoyed by this raucous crescendo. It is not only irritable or nervous people who suffer. Job himself would be tempted to throw his petsherd at the rascals who, with malicious satisfaction, continue the chorus until the victim makes some demonstration. It usually happens that one has to "run the gauntlet," the coolies at one end of the line taking up the teasing task while the others enjoy their laugh. Those just outside this Club are as bad as any, but although many members complain, none seem to think there can be a remedy.

Could not the authorities here treat the rascals coolies as they are treated in London? Forbid him to tout. Let the first on this stand be the first to be taken. Forbid this hallooing of pedestrians, and provide a summary punishment for offenders.

Another nuisance is encountered anywhere between the Club and the Post Office in the evenings, when every few steps one is annoyed by a dirty gamin thrusting an evening newspaper under one's nose. There is no getting away from these human mosquitos; and they and the ricksha coolies together make one feel like the housemaid in "Pickwick," who remarked "After all, there's nothing like sleep," and took an ogecupful of laudanum.

In this case the good sense of the newspaper proprietors should abolish the nuisance, for I cannot believe that such methods increase their sales.

Then there are the steam launch whistles, of which there appear to be hundreds in the harbour, the mildest note of which is modelled on the cry of a maniac mother robbed of her imaginary baby; while others make one think of Gargantua as a schoolboy, experimenting with a mammoth slat-pencil on a Broodingmagian slab. Now permit me to say, sir, after a long sea experience, that there is no need whatever (no purposes of navigation) for most of this hullabaloo. I am not speaking of foggy weather, of course. In the finest of weather the Chinese coxswain is like the barnyard fowl. One hen cackles the rest join in; one launch whistles, all the others within hearing hasten to provide a sort of Greek chorus.

It is worth noting that men-o-war launches moving in the harbour very rarely seldom blow their whistles, and if they can run without accident, why cannot privately-owned launches do the same? Severe treatment of Chinese coxswains caught needlessly adding to the pandemonium chorus is the only suggestion I have to offer here; but let it be severe! Faithfully yours,

N. O.

Hongkong Club, July 7th.

(Our esteemed correspondent has by no means exhausted the catalogue of nuisances. Perhaps the authorities will be properly impressed and spurred to action if somebody reminds them of the savant's postulate that "a man's intellectual status is in an inverse ratio to his toleration of noise." We do not altogether accept it ourselves, having noted that even congregations of intellectuals find in the making of noise a natural expression of their collected feelings. Kings and princes enjoy saloons of artillery, salivations are uplifted by the cornet and the drum, and that unmusical concerto, "For he's a jolly good fellow," is often sung by lectors and judges. But the intellectual status of the Chinese coxswain is not in question, and we can sympathise with N.O.'s plea for a bolting all treatment. Really, all unnecessary noises should be combated with the earnestness of the Sanitary Board as applied to place germs. In this connection, we would ask if the post-office coolies could not be persuaded to wheel in the early morning mails without their customary "captain-shanty." It is pleasant to see labour tackled with cheerfulness, but for the weary night-worker to hear it at six a.m. is another thing. There are others. The two policemen who take shelter in the doorway and cluster in the middle of "silent watches of the night," and the house-boy next door who will "jodel" while we are trying to prepare a thesis—these and others will be remembered; but in the meantime let the authorities devote special attention to those mentioned by "N.O.," and to the coolies who push the morning mail-cart.—En.

A WARNING TO GAMBLERS.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The superstitions in Manila regard an awful warning the incident thus reported by the *Cadenes*:

Cavite, July 1. The cock-pit at Mendez Nunez, a pueblo of Cavite and twenty-four miles south of this city, was struck by lightning Sunday afternoon while the place was crowded with participants in the cockfighting.

The flash of lightning killed seven people, and wounded nine. The wounded are being cared for by the local authorities. The terrible accident has created immense excitement.

The Executive Secretary had a telegram from Governor Van Schaijk, of Cavite, which gave the number of killed as five and said that most of 15 others were injured. This message said also that the people were in a private house and engaged in playing panguingue, a native game of cards, played for money.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 7th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, particularly in the North.

Pressure is highest to the N.E. of Japan in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South.

The lowest pressure is over China.

Fresh S. and S.W. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh S. winds; squally, showery.

REVIEW.

The Philippine Islands, by JOHN FOREMAN, F.R.G.S. Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Yokohama: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. 3rd ed.

To attempt now to praise "Foreman's Philippines," as this book is, now popularly called, would indeed be to paint the lily. The appearance of a third edition is in itself an indication of the general verdict, and it will be sufficient to say, from a reviewer's point of view, that this edition shows signs of having been most carefully brought up to date. In addition to careful revision throughout, all the facts of public interest and importance that remained to add have been included.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the work, however, we may repeat that there is scarcely any branch of knowledge relating to the Philippines to which they will fail to find adequate references somewhere within these six hundred pages. Politics, geography, ethnography, sociology, commerce, botany, history, exploring reminiscences, these and other matters are faithfully reviewed, by an author singularly capable. It is as informing as an encyclopedia and as interesting as the *Pickwick* Papers. There is something very fascinating in the way he tells of the old Spanish, Chinese, and British invaders, who went among bloodthirsty and valiant people, not with scientific weapons of precision, but with sword in hand, man to man, blade against blade, and performed so prodigiously. These were the days when he might keep who had the power, and he might take who could. The Spaniards had not been established five years in Manila before they begged permission of their King to conquer China. And yet it was not so very long ago; and the hints that Mr. Foreman gives of monastic dominance and priestly doings vividly recall the earlier days and ways of which Rabelais, Roccaccio, and others have left records. What a change now for the Philippines, their masters no longer pious, superstitious, throat-cutting cavaliers, but moral-maxim-spouting, bustling get-rich-quick men. The Filipino, still largely influenced by hereditary fondness for the "sweet-do-nothing," may well feel that he has stepped from the fire into the frying-pan. Mr. Foreman very fairly appreciates what both nations have done for the Filipino. All is not plain sailing for the democratic ideal, however. The "doctrine of equality of races," misunderstood and exaggerated, is "a theory which the [Filipino] proletariat has interpreted by a self-assertion hitherto unknown, and a gradual relinquishment of that courteous deference towards the white man formerly observable by every European. This democratic doctrine, suddenly launched upon the masses, is changing their character. The polite and submissive native of yore is developing into an ill-tutored, up-to-date, wrangling politician," with the only-to-be-expected result that democratic America has to use a painful coercion to inculcate its ideals. Even to do good to others, it seems still necessary to use force. The embryo angels have to pay taxes for their sprouting wings. Others than the Americans have to learn that "it is quite impossible for a race born and living in the Tropics to adopt the characteristics and thought of a Temperate Zone people." The principles of liberty are not appreciated by all Europeans; they certainly do not appeal to Asiatics, "according to whose instinct every man dominates over, or is dominated by, another."

Few things could bring us into closer touch with our Chinese friends than chapter IV., which unfolds the history of Li-ma-hong, the Chinese Drake or Frobiher. Quite fascinating is the story of his attempt to capture Manila, but we have qualms with regard to his policy of staying aboard while he sent men to fight ashore. Still, the fighting Spaniards counted him a notable foe.

Mr. Foreman is excellent on the psychology of the native, and lack of space alone is in the way of free quotations. The same consideration enables us to resist the temptation to argue with him on his suggestion that Asiatics are insensible to what we call the beauties of nature (p. 173). His book is one that should be acquired and kept for frequent reference; it is unlikely that any purchaser will regret the outlay. It may be mentioned that, although the introduction is dated September, 1905, the author has included matters relating to the islands that bring the history well into 1906, even the transfer of Mr. Lake E. Wright to Tokyo as the first ambassador being noted.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Delft* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 11th inst., about 6 a.m.

The P. & M. str. *Korea* sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 18th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Bien* left Shanghai on the 7th inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about 11th inst., at daylight.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th June, left Colombo on Saturday, the 7th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 15th inst., a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yasuda Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 9th inst.

The A. & O. Line str. *Fozley*, from New York, left Singapore on the 7th inst., and is due here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 8th July, and is expected here on the 10th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Banyan Line) left Singapore for this port on the 8th July, and is expected here on the 12th inst.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Dealing with the Colony's Extraordinary Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham writes as follows concerning the undermentioned buildings:—

Central Police Station.—This work was completed and handed over to the Police at the end of May. The additional accommodation afforded consists of two dormitories for Indian Constables (18 beds each); two for European Constables (16 beds each); one for Lance Sergeants (5 beds), and two for Sergeants (2 beds each). There are also a library, a mess-room and a billiard-room and three small rooms for servants. A wide verandah extends along nearly the entire length of the northern front. The building is of red brick, plastered externally and internally to correspond with the old building of which it forms part. The floors of the rooms are laid with hardwood boarding on hardwood joists and of the verandah with cement concrete on rolled joists. All beams consist of steel rolled joists. The old roof principle, &c., were used as far as possible, and new ones provided where necessary. Several parts of the old building were strengthened in various ways to enable it to support the additional storey, and sundry small alterations in it were effected. The total expenditure under the vote was \$33,000 and a further sum of \$7,579 for the alterations and strengthening of the old building was charged to the vote "Miscellaneous Works."

Granepowder Depot, Green Island.—This work was practically completed at the close of the year. It included the formation of a site on the north-east side of Green Island 1.13 acres in area, partly by excavating the hill and partly by reclaiming from the sea. To obviate the risk of damage to shipping, &c., from an explosion of the contents of any of the magazines, the site has been protected on the north side by a rubble mound, 13 feet in height, faced with pitched slopes and extending into the hill at each end, the magazines being thus completely enclosed. Within the enclosure thus formed, four separate magazines have been built, and in order to limit the effects of an explosion, should one unfortunately occur, they have been separated from each other by mounds of earth 15 feet in height. Each magazine has a capacity of from 2,500 to 2,210 square feet and consists of an ordinary brick building, one storey in height, with tiled roof. The floors, which are of cement concrete, are covered with a layer of asphalt and the windows are protected with iron bars. Access to the depot is gained through an examination room, formed in the enclosing rubble mound, from which covered ways, and covered ways, lead to the magazines. The floors of the examination room and covered ways are also finished with a layer of asphalt. A temporary pier has been erected for landing or shipping explosives and will be replaced by a permanent one at an early date. From the depot, a path leads to the quarters for the officer-in-charge and guard, which are about 100 yards distant and protected by an intervening spur of the hill. The quarters contain 3 rooms for the officer-in-charge, one room for an assistant and another for an office, whilst accommodation is provided in separate buildings for 8 boatmen, an Indian Sergeant and 4 Indian Constables. The establishment of the granepowder depot and signalling station on Green Island, in addition to the lighthouse, necessitated the residence of a number of men, and the question of water supply had therefore to be considered. After examination of the possible sources, it was decided to construct a tank to collect some small springs which issue from the cutting made in levelling the site of the depot. A manual pump and line of piping will enable the water to be raised to a tank on the hill at such a level as to supply all the quarters by gravitation, except the signalman's, which are on the summit, 20 feet above sea level. The cost of this work is being defrayed out of the vote "Miscellaneous Water Works."

Harbour Office.—Progress on this work was much retarded by the difficulty experienced in obtaining the granite necessary for the completion of the principal part of the ground storey and it was not until November that all the requisite stone was obtained and set. The other portions of the building, which consist of brickwork, were, however, pushed forward with the result that the main part of the building was almost completed by the close of the year and most of it roofed in. A considerable amount of the external plastering was done, some of the floors laid and ceilings, which are of timber, fixed and most of the joinery was in readiness for fitting.

Law Courts.—Hitherto the great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of granite, especially during the earlier part of the year, with the result that the progress of the work was slow. Owing to the numerous granite arches extending from the pillars of the colonnade to the main walls, it was not possible to proceed with the brickwork above the level of the first floor until these had been built and every effort was therefore made to get the granite work pushed on. It may be mentioned that each of the stones in the pillars of the colonnade weighs from 24 to 34 tons and much careful dressing is necessary to adapt them for setting in the work. Much of the steelwork and concrete forming the first floor were laid early in the year, the internal walls having then reached such a level as to admit of this being done. By the close of the year nearly all the external walls were completed to the same level, the pillars of the colonnade were built to a height of 16 feet and some of the arches were in progress. The average number of masons employed daily was 124. In addition to the stone set in the work, 120 granite balusters were prepared, bringing the number of these ready for fixing up to 200.

Post Office.—The contract for the foundations was nearly completed, completion being delayed by the undertaking of additional work. One of the principal items was the covering of the entire area of the basement with asphalt, which was also carried up the outside of the main walls so as to prevent the percolation of tidal or subsoil water into the basement rooms, which are to be used for the storage of mails, etc. The asphalt was laid on a layer of concrete 12 inches thick and was covered with a layer of cement concrete, 6 inches, the thickness of the asphalt being 1 inch. It was also decided to make provision for a clock tower in the building and this necessitated some alterations and additional work in connection with the foundations. This delayed the completion of the contract. The total number of piles driven has been 1,895, of an average length of 44 feet 6 inches. A contract for the superstructure was entered into with Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. on the 1st August. A quarry from which suitable stone could be obtained for the work was selected at Ngau Tau Kok, in New Kowloon, and a considerable amount of preparatory work was carried out to enable a good supply to be obtained, a quantity of roughly-squared blocks being in readiness to transport to the site when it became available. Some brick and plaster models of the principal parts of the stonework were also prepared.

Prison.—It was not found possible to proceed with this work, but while in Kowloon, which was considered suitable, was selected. The proposal to erect a prison on Stonecutter's

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64) \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-04) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SEASONABLE WINES.
HOCKS.

(FROM LANGENBACH & SOHNE, WORMS-ON-RHINE).

	1 doz.	2 doz.
Laubenhimer	Bottles.	Bottles.
Gracher	\$14.00	\$18.00
Niersteiner	15.00	17.00
Hochheimer	20.00	22.00
Liebraumlich	24.00	26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CIGARS.—ALHAMBRA

LA UNION

Manila Factories.

Price List on Application.

Island was finally abandoned in consequence of its being considered advisable to hand over the island entirely to the Military Authorities.

Volunteer Headquarters.—The erection of new Volunteer Headquarters, which has long been under consideration, was undertaken in June. It was at one time proposed to erect the necessary buildings at Happy Valley immediately to the north of the Golf Club House, and designs for this were prepared, but the proposal was ultimately abandoned in favour of the site of the old building at the corner of Garden and Lower Albert Roads. The old building was practically taken down, only some of the basement walls being made use of in connection with the erection of the new one. Fair progress was made with the work, the walls being generally 6 feet above the level of the drill-hall floor, the concreting of which was completed. The cost of the building is being defrayed principally from funds in the possession of the Volunteer Corps, the Government contributing a sum of \$5,000 only.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

A CONCISE EXPLANATION.

To facilitate the understanding of the Bill by the general public now that it is occupying the attention of Parliament and the country to an increasing extent, a London paper publishes a simple and concise explanation of the elementary educational system as it exists in the country at present, and of the changes which Mr. Birrell's measure proposes to make.

THE SYSTEM AS IT NOW EXISTS.

The Bill does not meddle with the educational systems of Scotland or Ireland. It applies only to England and Wales.

Elementary education is now given under two systems—in (a) Church schools, and (b) board schools.

Church schools, known also as voluntary schools, because no one is compelled to attend them, give special religious instruction; each denomination having its own particular schools, its own selected teachers, and imparting its own catechism and creed, and forms of prayer. These schools number 14,074 and educate 2,584,000 children.

Board schools supply knowledge of the Bible, elementary Christianity uncoloured by any creed; and educate over 2,000,000 children. Both kinds of schools are now State aided.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM.

Principle I.—The Education Bill stops all State aid to Church schools (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, etc.) after January 1st, 1908. Thus no public money will be paid for the teaching of distinctive religions. This is the first cardinal principle of the Bill.

Principle II.—Existing Church schools to obtain financial support must abandon their religious character, become like the board schools which have only the plain Bible story, and then they will be known as "provided schools," that is, the education authority of each district will "provide" all necessary funds.

The Church schools must be handed over to the new system by willing arrangement if possible; if not, they will be taken under schemes framed by three Commissioners. This raises the whole question of over-riding the trusts of Church schools.

All elementary schools will thus come under complete control of the local authorities. That is the second cardinal principle.

The plain Bible teaching will be given daily between 9 and 9.45 a.m.; but no child will be compelled to attend until 9.45. Thus attendance for secular teaching is compulsory, but attendance for Bible teaching is not compulsory.

Local authorities are county councils, or borough councils, or parish councils.

Principle III.—"Religious tests" are enforced now in Church schools for teachers, that they may be qualified to give the denominational religious teaching. The new system abolishes and forbids all religious tests, and henceforth teachers will be appointed by the local education authority, without any regard to their religious opinions. That is the third cardinal principle.

Local authorities may permit denominations to supply religious teaching on two mornings each week, but the denominations must provide the teachers and pay all the expenses, and no child shall be compelled to attend.

THE "EXTENDED FACILITIES" CLAUSE.

Religious teaching may be given on the same conditions—by permission of the local authority in any town having more than five thousand inhabitants every morning. This clause, which is known as the "Extended Facilities" Clause (Clause IV.), was inserted for the Roman Catholics and the Jews. It would cover all the Jewish schools, 81 per cent. of the Roman Catholic schools, 85 per cent. of the Wesleyan, and only 56 per cent. of the Church of England schools.

THE COST OF THE BILL.

The changes involve an additional parliamentary grant of £1,000,000 per annum for education.

HOME RULE FOR WALES.

A national council will be established in Wales to administer the new system there.

LEADING OBJECTIONS.

Four cardinal objections have been raised to the Bill:—

OUR PRICES
HAVE BEEN REVISED

throughout on basis of prevailing high exchange.
We supply only

PIANOS

HIGHEST CLASS.

of great durability, and are entitled to claim for them greater excellence in every particular than any others offered in the Colony.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM

who have had long practical experience in Hongkong as

EXPERTS AND MANUFACTURERS

and our vastly superior knowledge is embodied in all Pianos we Manufacture or Import.

The latter are personally selected at the factories, and are thoroughly

PREPARED AND PROTECTED THROUGHOUT

against heat, damp, and vermin.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

BRANCHES FROM PENANG TO PEKING.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

[116]

1.—It establishes and endows the kind of teaching of which only Nonconformists approve.—Dr. Gore, Bishop of Birmingham.

2.—It constitutes Church property created under sanction of Parliament—violates trusts and deprives the Church of the protection of the law.—The *Erin*.

3.—It tramples particularly upon the Church of England, because only 56 per cent. of its schools could meet under the extended facilities clause.—Mr. Balfour.

4.—Violation of religious equality, common justice, and civic equity.—Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

WORK UNDER THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

Under this heading the D.P.W. reports:—

As the result of a more extended acquaintance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903, the plans submitted by architects have been generally in accordance with its provisions, but applications for a modification of one or more of these are very numerous and as nearly all such applications have to be referred to the Sanitary Board as well as to the Governor in Council, the carrying out of the new Ordinance involves a great deal more work than the old.

Plans.—Plans were deposited during the year for 35 European and 166 Chinese houses, as against 56 European and 156 Chinese houses in 1904. The diminution in the number of new buildings for which plans were deposited indicates depression in building operations, though there was a large increase in the number of plans for the alteration or extension of existing buildings. This increase is, however, in great measure due to the enforcement by the officers of Sanitary Board of these provisions of the new Ordinance, which require the opening out of back-yards or the enlargement or insertion of windows in existing houses. No damage of importance was caused to buildings by typhoons or rainstorms during the year. Much attention was given to the quality of the mortar used in the erection of the various buildings which were in progress with the result that, out of 29 samples taken, 7 were found to be deficient in lime. Prosecutions were successfully instituted in all these cases and resulted in the infliction of fines amounting to \$1,700.

It is hoped that these prosecutions will have a salutary effect in improving the quality of the mortar used throughout the Colony. The Naval Yard Extension and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Shipyard Works were in progress throughout the year. In the case of the former, the reclamation, outer quay wall and tidal basin were practically completed and substantial progress was made with the construction of the graving dock. Several of the buildings connected with the scheme were in progress, some delay being caused in the case of the pump-house by the failure of the timbering just as the excavation for the pump-wells, about 70 feet in depth, was nearly completed. In the case of the Shipyard Works, the reclamation and levelling of the site made good progress and the inner portion of the graving dock was completed; work on the entrance, for which a very heavy cofferdam was required, being in active progress by the close of the year.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Orders for copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued. Telegraphic Address: Press, Colon; A.B.C., 5th Ed. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK for General Office Work. Write stating previous experience, to "B. 145," Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1906. [1395]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DANFA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 5th inst.

Options Cargo will be loaded, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 11th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1310]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the said Ordinance.

The Commission earnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the inquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commission makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. DOWNING ROWLANDS, Secretary. Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1391]

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 105 (Special).

KUINGCHOW DISTRICT. HAITAN STRAITS.

CATE CAMI LIGHTHOUSE, INTENDED CHANGE IN COLOUR OF TOWER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on or about the 1st August, the Colour of the CATE CAMI LIGHT TOWER will be changed from White to WHITE with one BLACK Horizontal Band.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector. Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 2nd July, 1906. [1382]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions pursuant to the Order dated the 23rd day of March, 1904, made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction in Action No. 371 of 1904:

1. That the Special Resolution being the Fourth in Number passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of this Company held on the 3rd and 20th June 1905, respectively together with all Agreements entered into thereunder and particularly the Agreement in writing bearing date the 18th day of October, 1905, made between this Company and its Liquidators (JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON) of the one part and the PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, of the other part be and the same are hereby rescinded.

2. That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part and the "PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD." of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Sections 201 and 202 of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to enter into an Agreement with the said "PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD." in the terms of the said Draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as they may think expedient.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated 2nd July, 1906.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [1345]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Authorized Mr. LORENZO BORELLO to Sign our Firm For Procurement. V. P. MUSSO & Co. (1390) Hongkong, 4th July, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. VICTOR H. DEACON in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [1342]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

IN the year 114 of the Siamese Era, corresponding to the year 1894, the Firm of HONG LEE entered into a Partnership with the CHOP GUAN YU and others for the purpose of establishing the Hongkong Firm of KIM HONG YU.

On the 1st day of June, 1906, the share and interest of the Firm of Hong Lee in the said Hongkong Firm of KIM HONG YU was sold and transferred to CHOP GUAN YU, and the latter having admitted HUAH HENG THYE as a Partner in the business of KIM HONG YU is now CHANGED into "KIM HONG YU THAI KEET."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that the Firm of HONG LEE is no longer a partner in the said Hongkong Firm of KIM HONG YU or "KIM HONG YU THAI KEET."

TILLEKE & GIBBINS, Solicitors to MAI NIEN, Owners of Chop Hong Lee, Bangkok, 11th day of June, 1906. [1298]

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1904, £17,161,289.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £750,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £687,500 0 0. II. FUND FUNDS, £3,001,256 12 9.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th June, 1906. [1349]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [311]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates. SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [29]

PLATE GLASS.

IS INSURED against Breakage from any cause whatsoever (except fire and explosion) by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1906. [1354]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Drying, Dressing, and Bath-rooms; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. For Particulars and Terms, apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1042]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 5th June, 1906. [135]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 12 o'clock Noon, The Hulk "MEEANEE," late "Screw," 3rd Rate, 384 tons. (Lately used by War Department as a Hospital Ship). CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Hulk will be sold as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour with all Fittings, etc., and about 150 tons of IRON BALLAST on Board, with the exception of the following which will not be sold, viz.:

1. CHAIN CABLES.

Cables will be removed by the NAVAL YARD, when a date for the removal of the vessel has been arranged by purchaser with the NAVAL YARD.

The vessel will be open to Inspection for Seven Days before date of Sale, between 10 A.M. and Noon, and 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. (SATURDAY and SUNDAY excepted).

Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

Terms—Cash before delivery; 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected with 8 days after date of Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1333]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Dundell Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Consisting of—

All those two equal undivided fourth parts or shares of and in all that piece or parcel of ground, situated at Yau-mai in the Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,011, together with the Messuages or tenement and other erections and buildings thereon, known as No. 10, KEN-NEY STREET, Yau-mai. And also a Mortgage Debit dated 21st October, 1901, on the remaining undivided moiety of the said Section 5 of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,011, for the repayment of the sum of \$2,700 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 24th day of July, 1900, of the Lease dated the 24th day of July, 1900, of the said Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,011, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$7, being a proportion of the rent so far as it relates to the premises, and also to the performance of the covenants and conditions in the said Crown Lease reserved and contained. Area: 1,147 square feet.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Mr. OTO KONG SING, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, 17, Queen's Road Central, or from Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [1325]

PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Known as "THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL," To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [1325]

BEING that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situated at Shaikwan Road, Victoria, Hongkong, containing an area of 4,000 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1,795. The said premises are held for the term of 99 years granted by a Crown Lease, dated the 1st day of February, 1904, subject to the payment of the Annual Crown Rent of \$478, and to the performance of the Lessee's covenants in the said Crown Lease reserved and contained.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor for the Vendor, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 4th July, 1906. [1365]

CURTIS BROS. 5 CASES GAMING MACHINERY ARRIVED HONGKONG PER S.S. "ESANG." From CHEFOO, 21st July, 1906. Consigned to Messrs. E. H. MURRAY & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Cargo, at present lying Undelivered in the Godowns of the Undersigned, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, at their Auction Rooms in Ice House Street, at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, 13th July, 1906, unless the same are previously taken delivery of by Consignees, and the charges incurred paid.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 30th June, 1906. [1337]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central (corner of Ice House Street), the following VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY, Situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of the Southern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to MARINE LOT No. 57.

The Property is held under the usual Reclamation Agreement at an annual Crown Rent of not exceeding \$200.00. The Property contains an area of 11,000 square feet or thereabouts.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [1347]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central (corner of Ice House Street), the following VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY, Situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of the Southern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to MARINE LOT No. 57.

The Property is held under the usual reclamation agreement at an annual Crown Rent of not exceeding \$315. The Property contains an area of 13,181 square feet or thereabouts, and has a frontage of 132 feet 11 inches to Des Vaux Road West, and of 93 feet 3 inches to Sutherland Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th July, 1906. [1372]

TO LET

OFFICE TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [1946]

TO LET (Possession from 1st July, 1906).

NO. 13, GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown. Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arundel Road, Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. "ROSENEATH," GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, from 31st July.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. 501

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, 33 PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. "HAYTOR"—The PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1324]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CONDUIT ROAD. Electric Light fitting, installed. Possession from 1st September, 1906.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [1232]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wanchoi Road.

GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—"K." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court; contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelors' Mess. 2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, with use of Electric Light.

ONE SHOP at BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD LANE, Cheap Rentals. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.

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Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [390]

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Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [971]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

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TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo. Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. 256

TO LET

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.

PRAYA EAST, No. 91, Top Floor (Godown). Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 366

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

SHAMEN—CANTON.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th July, 1906. [1377]

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COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, for one or two Gentlemen, private family. Terms moderate. Apply to—"G. L." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th July, 1906. [1370]

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Apply to—"C." No. 9, Bellis Terrace, Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1081]

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS "GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 29th September 1905. [623]

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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the

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Hongkong 22nd June 1906

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THE

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FOR 1906.

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SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg and Co., in their weekly
share list, dated July 7th.—Only a small busi-
ness has been done during the week under
review, and with the exception of a slight
improvement in Bank, Hongkong, Fire,
Steamboats, and Wharves, there are
hardly any changes of importance to note, except
a further decline in Canton Insurances, Docks
and Sugars. The sterling demand rate of ex-
change on London closes at 2s. 12d., while rates
on Shanghai are 1s. 7d. for Bank T.T. and
1s. 7.25d. for a three days' sight private Bill.
Barrister in London is quoted 29 3/4d., and
Consols 87 3/4d.

BANK SHARES.—A few Hongkong and
Shanghai sold at 88 1/2d., but there are buyers
now at 88 3/4d.; the London rate is 87 1/2d., old
Nationals are quoted 84 1/2d. (the call of 1
per share, which fell due on 2nd instant).

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions
sold and have buyers at 84 1/2d. Canton changed
hands at 84 1/2d. and seem weak at that. Yangtze
fetched 81 1/2d. Other stock under this heading
was unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong
fetched 83 1/2d. and 84 1/2d., and a few are on offer
at the higher rate. Chinas sold in small lots at
88 1/2d. and are wanted.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Shares changed hands at 82 1/2d.,
at which figure the market closes very firm.
Indo-China remained very quiet, and sold to-
day at 57 1/2d. London quoted 58. 10s. 0d. (ex div.)
and Shanghai 57 1/2d. by Canton and China and
Manila are offering at 52 1/2d., but Douglass have
improved to buyers at 54 1/2d. Shells sold at 27 1/2d.,
London quoted 28s. 6d. sellers. Star
Ferries and Waterboats are unchanged.

RESINERIES.—China Sugars have been done
and are for sale at 81 1/2d. cash; a sale at 81 1/2d. for
end of October is also reported. Lurons
unchanged.

MINING SHARES.—Banks sold in small lots
at 83 1/2d.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Dock Shares sold at
declining rates, and down to 81 1/2d. has been
accepted, at which figure there are further
sellers. Fenwick and New Amoy Docks have
not been mentioned and are unchanged. Shang-
hai Docks sold early in the week at 11 1/2d. for
end of September, and at 11 1/2d. to 11 3/4d. the
cash, but 11 1/2d. to 11 3/4d. has been accepted.
Hongkong and Whampoa Wharves have
been in good demand, and business is reported at
81 1/2d. to 81 3/4d., and there are further buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are unchanged,
the 22 1/2d.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Several
lots of Hongkong Land Investment and Agency
Company's shares have been taken off the
market at 81 1/2d. to 81 3/4d., but there are more
shares to be had. Shanghai Land have local
buyers at 11 1/2d., while the quotation, as well
from the north, is 11 1/2d. In other stocks
under this heading no business has been done,
and quotations are the same as given last
week, excepting West Point, which have dropped
to 85 1/2d.

COTTON MILLS.—Without business and
unchanged.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—

China Light and Power sold at 81 1/2d.

Hongkong & China Gas Co's shares are wanted

at 87 1/2d., but none seem to be on offer; the

annual meeting of shareholders in the Company

was held in London on 3rd April, 1906, when

the report and accounts for the year ended 31st

December, 1905, were passed. The report said

that the Company's business generally has con-

tinued to progress and exhibits an improvement

compared with the previous twelve months.

The statement of the reduction in the price of

gas, which came into operation on the 1st

February, 1905. The alterations and addi-

tions to the gas works at West Point have been

completed, and several improvements made in

the system of distribution. A new main has

been laid to supply the Peak, in which district

nearly one hundred public lamps were lighted

on 1st September last. The directors look for

further developments in the public and private

lighting in that part of Hongkong. New roads

are being constructed at Kowloon, and with a

view to economy and the future lighting require-

ments, the directors are simultaneously laying the

necessary new mains. Since the conclusion of</

